And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has summ'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye. *Spenser.*
Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the fad accounting day. *Roscommon.*
I pafs the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Southerne's Spartan Dame.*

CA'NCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Croſs-barred, marked with lines croſſing each other.
The tail of the caſtor is almoſt bald, though the beaſt is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with ſome reſemblance to the ſcales of fiſhes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CANCELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an inſtrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a croſs. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

CA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat.]
1. A crabfiſh.
2. The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice.
When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the ſolar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night *Thomſon.*
3. A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, not to be cured.
Any of theſe three may degenerate into a ſchirrus, and that ſchirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiſeman.*
As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilneſs to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.
But ſtriking his fiſt upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and ſoon after died on't. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

CANCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *n. ſ.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.
How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, ſchirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may ſee in their proper places. *Wiſem.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cancerous.*] The ſtate of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the higheſt degree of heat, next to fuſion.
If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it reſpectively requires a vertiCity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. *c.* 2.

CA'NDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitiſh. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]
1. White. This ſenſe is very rare.
The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,
The ſtones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryd.*
2. Without malice; without deceit; fair; open; ingenuous.
The import of the diſcourſe will, for the moſt part, if there be no deſigned fallacy, ſufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*
A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit,
With the ſame ſpirit that its authour writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE. *n. ſ.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that ſolicites, or propoſes himſelf for ſomething of advancement.
So many *candidates* there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get. *Anonymous.*
One would be ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many *candidates* for glory.
Addiſon. Spect. N° 256.
2. It has generally *for* before the thing ſought.
What could thus high thy raſh ambition raiſe?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praiſe? *Pope.*
3. Sometimes *of*.
Thy firſtfruits of poeſy were giv'n,
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuouſly.
We have often deſired, they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter ſtuck only there, we would propoſe, that every man ſhould ſwear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openneſs of temper; purity of mind.
It preſently ſees the guilt of a ſinful action; and, on the other ſide, obſerves the *candidneſs* of a man's very principles, and the ſincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [*candela*, Lat.]
1. A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.
Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it laſted, gave King Henry light. *Shakeſp.*
We ſee that wax *candles* laſt longer than tallow *candles*, becauſe wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
Take a child, and, ſetting a *candle* before him, he ſhall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightneſs whereof it would otherwiſe be dazzled. *Ray.*
2. Light, or luminary.
By theſe bleſs'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a ſpecies.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]
1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely aſſiſts.
Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the ſenſeleſs ruſhes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandſire phraſe,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakeſp.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle.
In darkneſs, *candlelight* may ſerve to guide men's ſteps, which, to uſe in the day, were madneſs. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 4.
Before the day was done, her work ſhe ſped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden's Fab.*
The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*
Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently ſerve for dinners or ſuppers, only diſtinguiſhing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift's Introduct. to genteel Converſation.*
2. The neceſſary candles for uſe.
I ſhall find him coals and *candlelight*. *Molineux to Locke.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
The harveſt dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*
There is a general tradition in moſt parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldneſs of the ſucceeding winter, upon ſhining of the ſun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Come *Candlemas* nine years ago ſhe dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree ſide. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] The inſtrument that holds candles.
The horſemen ſit like fixed *candleſticks*,
With torch-ſtaves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.
Shakeſp. Henry V.
Theſe countries were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candleſticks* did ſtand. *Bacon.*
I know a friend, who has converted the eſſays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his *candleſticks*. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtuff.*] Kitchen ſtuff; greaſe; tallow.
But then you will ſay, that their vapour can laſt but a ſhort time; to that it may be anſwered, that, by the help of oil, and wax, and other *candleſtuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 774.

CANDLEWA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *waſte.*] That which conſumes candles; a ſpendthrift.
Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewaſters*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

CA'NDOCK. *n. ſ.* A weed that grows in rivers.
Let them dry ſix or twelve months, both to kill the waterweeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulruſhes, and alſo, that as theſe die for want of water, ſo graſs may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of temper; purity of mind; openneſs; ingenuity; kindneſs.
He ſhould have ſo much of a natural *candour* and ſweetneſs, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a ſort of gentle inſinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word uſed in later times, for to *whiten*.]
1. To conſerve with ſugar, in ſuch a manner as that the ſugar lies in flakes, or breaks into tangles.
Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick abſurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conſerves, made of ſugar and lemons, or ſugar and citrons, or ſugar and violets, and ſome other flowers, and ſome mixture of amber. *Bacon.*
With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*
2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, candle thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'er-night's ſurfeit? *Sha'eſp. Timon.*
3. To incruſt with congelations.
Since when thoſe froſts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming ſprings,
And we thus freſh are ſeen. *Drayton.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant.
The cup of the flower is ſquamoſe; the florets round the margin are much longer than thoſe in the middle of the flower; the ſeeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy ſubſtance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till Auguſt or September. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. ſ.* [*canna*, Lat.]
1. A kind of ſtrong reed, of which walking ſtaffs are made; a walking ſtaff. See REED.
The king thruſt the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*
If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with your maſter's *cane*. *Swift.*
2. The plant which yields the ſugar.
This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. Other reeds have their ſkin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the ſpongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter; though ſome have been mentioned in the iſland of Tabago twenty four feet high. The ſtem or ſtalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which ariſe the flower and the ſeed. There are likewiſe leaves ſpringing out from each knot; but theſe uſually fall as the *cane* riſes. The ground fit for ſugar *canes* is light, ſoft, and ſpongy, lying on a deſcent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the ſun. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though ſometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white ſucculent marrow, whence is expreſſed the liquour of which ſugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which conſiſt of three wooden rollers, covered with ſteel plates. *Chambers.*
And the ſweet liquour on the *cane* beſtow,
From which prepar'd the luſcious ſugars flow. *Blackmore.*
3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spaniſh *inego de canvas*.
Abenamar, thy youth theſe ſports has known,
Of which thy age is now ſpectator grown;
Judge like thou litt'ſt, to praiſe or to arraign,
The flying ſkirmiſh of the darted *cane*. *Dryden's Conq. of Gr.*
4. A reed.
Food may be afforded to bees, by ſmall *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking ſtaff.

CANI'CULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dogſtar; as, *canicular* or dog-days.
In regard to different latitudes unto ſome, the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto ſuch as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, it ariſeth, when the ſun is about the tropick of Cancer, which ſeaſon unto them is winter.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. *c.* 12.

CANI'NE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]
1. Having the properties of a dog.
A third kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: theſe are ſcolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always buſy and barking, and ſnarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 209.
2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be ſatisfied.
It may occaſion an exorbitant appetite of uſual things, which they will take in ſuch quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall basket.
My lovely care,
Take the preſents, which the nymphs prepare:
White lilies in full *caniſters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple ſpring. *Dryden's Virg.*
2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat. It ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a leſs degree; or, *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]
1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits.
And loathful idleneſs he doth deteſt,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breaſt.
That which the locuſt hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten.
Joel, i. 4.
A huffing, ſhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*
2. A fly that preys upon fruits.
There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies.
Walton's Angler.
3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes.
Yet writers ſay, as in the ſweeteſt bud
The eating *canker* dwells; ſo eating love
Inhabits in the fineſt wits of all. *Shakeſp. Two G. of Verona.*
It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's eſtates, which, in proceſs of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*
Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a conſuming moth, in the eſtate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*
No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your ſeveral ſtates with ſpeed reſort;
Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late carouſe. *Pope.*
4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſe.
To put down Richard, that ſweet lovely roſe,
And plant this thorn, this *canker* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*
Draw a cherry with the leaf, the ſhaft of a ſteeple, a ſingle or *canker* roſe. *Peacham.*
5. An eating or corroding humour.
I am not glad, that ſuch a ſore of time
Should ſeek a plaiſter by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound,
By making many. *Shakeſp. King John.*
6. Corroſion; virulence.
As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
7. A diſeaſe in trees. *Dict.*

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.
That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late diſpleaſure left in bands,
For falſed letters, and ſuborned wile. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* i.
I will liſt the down trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
Silvering will ſully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*
Or what the croſs dire looking planet ſmite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite. *Milton.*
To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh! friendleſs and forſaken virtue, fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne. *Dryden's Auren.*
Let envious jealouſy, and *canker'd* ſpight
Produce my actions to ſevereſt light,
And tax my open day, or ſecret night. *Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*
1. To corrupt; to corrode.
Reſtore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole eſtate. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute.
An honeſt man will enjoy himſelf better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eſtate, that is *cankered* with the acquiſitions of rapine and exaction. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 469.

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.
Know thy name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL. *n. ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.
The *cannibals* themſelves eat no man's fleſh, of thoſe that die of themſelves, but of ſuch as are ſlain. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath moſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*
It was my bent to ſpeak,
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi, and men whoſe heads
Did grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
The captive *cannibal*, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With firy glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*
If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou ſhalt not eat human fleſh; would not theſe *cannibals* have eſteemed it more difficult than all the reſt? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal.*] In the manner of a cannibal.
Before Corioli, he ſcotcht him and notcht him like a carbanado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which ſee.]
The ſquare is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the ſide of a tree, meaſuring the diſtance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

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